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EXAMINER

EWART, JAMES D

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2683

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/697,755	Applicant(s) NOBUSAWA ET AL.	
	Examiner James D. Ewart	Art Unit 2683	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-39 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-39 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____. | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____. |

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

1. Claims 9-12 and 36-38 are product claims but they refer to steps, which are related to a method claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless – (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1, 5, 9, 16, 19, 26, 29 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Nakano et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,901,366).

Referring to claims 1, 5, 9, 16 and 36 Nakano et al. teaches a mobile telephone with remote-controlling capability which remote-controls target equipment by transmitting to the target equipment a desired code in various remote control codes for predetermined various controlling operations on the target equipment (Column 2, Lines 1-18 and Column 14, Lines 28-40), comprising: an operation unit having a plurality of operation buttons (Column 2, Lines 13-18); storage means for storing the various remote control codes associated with the plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-one relationship (Figures 9 and 17 and Column 14, Lines 28-40); and transmission means for transmitting to the target equipment a remote control code (Figures

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3, 9 and 17), which is associated with one button of the plurality of operation buttons, and is one of the various remote control codes stored in said storage means when the one button is pressed (Column 14, Lines 28-40).

Referring to claim 19, Nakano et al. teaches a mobile telephone with remote-controlling capability which remote-controls target equipment, comprising: an operation unit having a plurality of operation buttons (Column 2, Lines 1-18 and Column 14, Lines 28-40 and Figure 9); storage means for storing various remote control codes associated with the plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-one relationship for various controlling operations on the target equipment (Figure 9 & 17 and Column 14, Lines 28-40), and a part of remote control codes of a group of remote control codes for a predetermined controlling operation on the target equipment (Figure 9 & 15); and transmission means for transmitting to the target equipment the group of remote control codes formed by a remote control code (Figure 3, 9 and 17) associated with an operation button pressed by a user in advance and the part of remote control codes to perform the predetermined controlling operation on the target equipment in response to a user operation (Column 14, Lines 28-40).

Referring to claim 26, Nakano et al. teaches a remote-controlling method for a mobile telephone with remote-controlling capability which remote-controls target equipment (Column 2, Lines 1-18 and Column 14, Lines 28-40), and has storage means for storing a group of remote control codes for a predetermined controlling operation on the target equipment (Figures 9 & 17 and Column 14, Lines 28-40), comprising a transmitting step of transmitting to the target equipment the group of remote control codes stored in the storage means in response to a user

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operation (Figure 17, S3). Since the claim does not indicate a single operation, Examiner equates operation with the selection of all arrow keys.

Referring to claims 29 and 37, Nakano et al. teaches a remote-controlling method for a mobile telephone with remote-controlling capability which remote-controls target equipment (Column 2, Lines 1-18 and Column 14, Lines 28-40), and has an operation unit and storage means for storing various remote control codes associated with a plurality of operation buttons of the operation unit in a one-to-one relationship for various controlling operations on the target equipment (Figures 9 & 17 and Column 14, Lines 28-40), and a part of remote control codes of a group of remote control codes for a predetermined controlling operation on the target equipment (Figure 17, S3), comprising a step of transmitting to the target equipment the group of remote control codes formed by the part of remote control codes stored in the storage means (Figures 3, 9 and 17, S3) and a remote control code associated with an operation button pressed by a user in advance to perform the predetermined controlling operation on the target equipment in response to a user operation (Column 14, lines 28-40). The predetermined group of remote control codes is up, down, right and left. These buttons are pressed prior (in advance) to the operation.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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3. Claims 2,3,6,7,10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakano et al. and further in view of Goldstein (U.S. Patent No. 5,410,326).

Referring to claims 2, 6 and 10, Nakano et al. further teaches displaying the operation of the plurality of operation buttons and the predetermined various controlling operations performed when the plurality of operation buttons are pressed respectively on the key pad (Figure 9), but does not teach displaying the functions on the display. Goldstein teaches displaying the functions on the display (Figure 1 and Column 7, Lines 16-18). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the art of Nakano et al with the teaching of Goldstein of displaying the functions on the display to permit control functions to be displayed and selected (Column 7, Lines 30-32)

Referring to claims 3, 7 and 11, Goldstein further teaches wherein said display means displays the correspondences by displaying an image of the operation unit showing controlling operations on and corresponding to the plurality of operation buttons (Figure 1).

4. Claims 4,8,12,13,18,21,28,31,35 and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakano et al. and further in view of Wall et al. (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0156053).

Referring to claim 4,8,12,18,21,28,31 and 35 Nakano et al. teaches the limitations of claims 4,8, 12 and 18, but does not teach downloading the various remote control codes

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associated with the plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-one relationship from a server, which is connected to a communications network, and has the various remote control codes associated with the plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-one relationship, through the communications network, and storing the various remote control codes in said storage means.

Wall et al teaches downloading the various remote control codes associated with the plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-one relationship from a server (0020), which is connected to a communications network (0020), and has the various remote control codes associated with the plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-one relationship (Figure 1), through the communications network (0020), and storing the various remote control codes in said storage means (0023). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the art of Nakano et al with the teaching of Wall et al of downloading the various remote control codes associated with the plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-one relationship from a server, which is connected to a communications network, and has the various remote control codes associated with the plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-one relationship, through the communications network, and storing the various remote control codes in said storage means so that the remote control device can receive programming via the manufacturers web site (0020).

Referring to claim 13, Nakano et al. teaches a remote control system, comprising: a mobile telephone with remote-controlling capability which has an operation unit provided with a plurality of operation buttons and remote-controls target equipment (Column 2, Lines 1-18 and Column 14, Lines 28-40); and associates various remote control codes for predetermined various

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controlling operations on the target equipment with the plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-one relationship and holds the codes (Figures 9 & 17 and Column 14, Lines 28-40), wherein: said mobile telephone comprises: storing the codes in said storage means (Figures 9 & 17 and Column 14, Lines 28-40); and transmission means for transmitting to the target equipment a remote control code (Figures 3, 9 and 17), which is associated with one button of the plurality of operation buttons and is one of the various remote control codes stored in said storage means when the one button is pressed (Column 14, Lines 28-40), but does not teach and a server which is connected to a communications network, download means for downloading the various remote control codes associated with the plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-one relationship from said server through the communications network. Wall et al teaches a server which is connected to a communications network (0020), download means for downloading the various remote control codes associated with the plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-one relationship from said server through the communications network (0020 and Figure 1). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Nakano et al with the teaching of Wall et al teaches a server which is connected to a communications network, download means for downloading the various remote control codes associated with the plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-one relationship from said server through the communications network so that the remote control device can receive programming via the manufacturers web site (0020).

Referring to claim 39, Nakano et al. teaches a remote control system, comprising: a mobile telephone with remote-controlling capability which has an operation unit provided with a

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plurality of operation buttons, and remote-controls target equipment (Column 2, Lines 1-18 and Column 14, Lines 28-40); a first group of remote control codes for a predetermined first controlling operation on the target equipment (Figure 17, S3), and a part of remote control codes of a second group of remote control codes for a predetermined second controlling operation on the target equipment (Figure 17, S4-S9), wherein said mobile telephone comprises: storage means (Figure 9 & 17 and Column 14, Lines 28-40); and transmission means for transmitting to the target equipment a remote control code associated with one button of the plurality of operation buttons when the one button is pressed and when the mobile telephone is set in a first remote control mode (Figure 17, S2), transmitting to the target equipment the first group of remote control codes in response to a user operation when the mobile telephone is set in a second remote control mode (Figure 17, S3), and transmitting to the target equipment the second group of remote control codes formed by a remote control code associated with an operation button pressed by a user in advance and the part of remote control codes in response to a user operation when the mobile telephone is set in a third remote control mode (Figure 9 and Figure 17, S4-S9), but does not teach a server which is connected to a communications network, and stores various remote control codes associated with the plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-one relationship for various controlling operations on the target equipment, download means for downloading the various remote control codes, the first group of remote control codes, and the part of remote control codes from said server through the communications network, and storing the downloaded codes in said storage means. Wall et al teaches a server which is connected to a communications network (0020), and stores various remote control codes associated with the plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-one relationship for various controlling operations on

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the target equipment (0020 and 0023), download means for downloading the various remote control codes (0020), the first group of remote control codes, and the part of remote control codes from said server through the communications network (0020), and storing the downloaded codes in said storage means (0023). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Nakano et al with the teaching of Wall et al teaches a server which is connected to a communications network, and stores various remote control codes associated with the plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-one relationship for various controlling operations on the target equipment, download means for downloading the various remote control codes, the first group of remote control codes, and the part of remote control codes from said server through the communications network, and storing the downloaded codes in said storage means so that the remote control device can receive programming via the manufacturers web site (0020).

5. Claims 14 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakano et al. and Wall et al. further in view of Goldstein.

Referring to claim 14, Nakano et al. further teaches displaying the operation of the plurality of operation buttons and the predetermined various controlling operations performed when the plurality of operation buttons are pressed respectively on the key pad (Figure 9), but does not teach displaying the functions on the display. Goldstein teaches displaying the functions on the display (Figure 1 and Column 7, Lines 16-18). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to

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combine the art of Nakano et al with the teaching of Goldstein of displaying the functions on the display to permit control functions to be displayed and selected (Column 7, Lines 30-32)

Referring to claim 15, Goldstein further teaches wherein said display means displays the correspondences by displaying an image of the operation unit showing controlling operations on and corresponding to the plurality of operation buttons (Figure 1).

6. Claims 17,20,27 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakano et al. and further in view of August et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,671,267).

Referring to claims 17 and 27, Nakano et al. teaches the limitations of claims 17 and 27, but does not teach wherein the target equipment is a video recording device, and the group of remote control codes forms recording information for recording of a program. August et al. teaches wherein the target equipment is a video recording device, and the group of remote control codes forms recording information for recording of a program (Column 8, Lines 29-33). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Nakano et al. with the teaching of August et al. wherein the target equipment is a video recording device, and the group of remote control codes forms recording information for recording of a program to provide remote control and wireless communications in a single device (Column 1, Lines 29-33)

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Referring to claims 20 and 30, Nakano et al. teaches the limitations of claims 20 and 30, but does not teach wherein the group of remote control codes forms time setting information for setting a time on the target equipment. August et al. teaches wherein the group of remote control codes forms time setting information for setting a time on the target equipment. (Column 8, Lines 29-33). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Nakano et al. with the teaching of August et al. wherein the group of remote control codes forms time setting information for setting a time on the target equipment to provide remote control and wireless communications in a single device (Column 1, Lines 29-33).

7. Claims 22, 32 and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakano et al. and further in view of Cheng (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2004/0229694).

Referring to claims 22 and 32, Nakano et al. teaches a mobile telephone with remote-controlling capability which remote-controls target equipment (Column 2, Lines 1-18 and Column 14, Lines 28-40), comprising: an operation unit having a plurality of operation buttons (Figure 9); storage means for storing various remote control codes associated with the plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-one relationship for various controlling operations on the target equipment (Figure 9 & 17 and Column 14, Lines 28-40), a first group of remote control codes for a predetermined first controlling operation on the target equipment (Figure 17, S3), and a part of remote control codes of a second group of remote control codes for a predetermined second controlling operation on the target equipment (Figure 17, S4 – S9); and transmission means for

transmitting to the target equipment a remote control code associated with one button of the plurality of operation buttons when the one button is pressed and when the mobile telephone is set in a first remote control mode (Figure 17, S2 and Figures 3 & 9), transmitting to the target equipment the first group of remote control codes in response to a user operation when the mobile telephone is set in a second remote control mode (Figure 17, S3 and Figures 3 & 9), and transmitting to the target equipment the second group of remote control codes pressed by a user in advance and the part of remote control codes in response to a user operation when the mobile telephone is set in a third remote control mode (Figure 17, S4-S9 and Figures 3 & 9), but does not teach a group of codes formed by a control code associated with an operation button. Cheng teaches a group of codes formed by a control code associated with an operation button (0010 and 0023). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Nakano et al with the teaching of Cheng of a group of codes formed by a control code associated with an operation button to provide a single key to perform a series of programmable instructions (0010).

Referring to claim 38, Nakano et al. teaches 38. A program used to direct a computer to execute a remote-controlling method for a mobile telephone with remote-controlling capability which remote-controls target equipment (Column 2, Lines 1-18 and Column 14, Lines 28-40), and has an operation unit and storage means for storing various remote control codes associated with a plurality of operation buttons of the operation unit in a one-to-one relationship for various controlling operations on the target equipment (Figures 9 & 17 and Column 14, Lines 28-40), a first group of remote control codes for a predetermined first controlling operation on the target

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equipment (Figure 17, S3), and a part of remote control codes of a second group of remote control codes for a predetermined second controlling operation on the target equipment (Figure 17, S4-S9), comprising the steps of: transmitting to the target equipment a remote control code associated with one button of the plurality of operation buttons when the one button is pressed and when the mobile telephone is set in a first remote control mode (Figure 17, S2 and Figures 3 & 9); transmitting to the target equipment the first group of remote control codes in response to a user operation when the mobile telephone is set in a second remote control mode (Figure 17, S3 and Figures 3 & 9); and transmitting to the target equipment the second group of remote control codes pressed by a user in advance and the part of remote control codes in response to a user operation when the mobile telephone is set in a third remote control mode (Figure 17, S4-S9 and Figures 3 & 9), but does not teach a group of codes formed by a control code associated with an operation button. Cheng teaches a group of codes formed by a control code associated with an operation button (0010 and 0023). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Nakano et al with the teaching of Cheng of a group of codes formed by a control code associated with an operation button to provide a single key to perform a series of programmable instructions (0010).

8. Claims 23,24,33 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakano et al. and Cheng and further in view of August et al.

Referring to claims 23 and 33, Nakano et al. and Cheng teach the limitations of claims 23 and 33, but do not teach wherein the target equipment is a video recording device, and the group

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of remote control codes forms recording information for recording of a program. August et al. teaches wherein the target equipment is a video recording device, and the group of remote control codes forms recording information for recording of a program (Column 8, Lines 29-33). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Nakano et al. and Cheng with the teaching of August et al. wherein the target equipment is a video recording device, and the group of remote control codes forms recording information for recording of a program to provide remote control and wireless communications in a single device (Column 1, Lines 29-33)

Referring to claims 24 and 34, Nakano et al. and Cheng teach the limitations of claims 24 and 34, but do not teach wherein the group of remote control codes forms time setting information for setting a time on the target equipment. August et al. teaches wherein the group of remote control codes forms time setting information for setting a time on the target equipment. (Column 8, Lines 29-33). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Nakano et al. with the teaching of August et al. wherein the group of remote control codes forms time setting information for setting a time on the target equipment to provide remote control and wireless communications in a single device (Column 1, Lines 29-33).

9. Claim 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakano et al. and Cheng and further in view of Wall et al. (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0156053).

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Referring to claim 25, Nakano et al. and Cheng teach the limitations of claim 25, but do not teach wherein each remote control code stored in said storage means is received from a server connected to a communications network through the communications network. Wall et al teaches each remote control code stored in said storage means is received from a server connected to a communications network through the communications network (0020, 0023 and Figure 1). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Nakano et al. and Cheng with the teaching of Wall et al wherein each remote control code stored in said storage means is received from a server connected to a communications network through the communications network so that the remote control device can receive programming via the manufacturers web site (0020).

Conclusion

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

August et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,671,267 discloses interactive system for communications between a cordless telephone and a remotely operated device.

Barzebar et al. U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0044199 discloses integrated remote control and phone.

Cheng U.S. Patent Publication No. 2001/0044338 discloses game controller.

Daly U.S. Patent No. 6,456,843 discloses method and apparatus for over-the-air programming of telecommunication services.

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Gerzberg et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,292,210 discloses integrated remote control and phone user interface.

Grube et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,201,067 discloses personal communications device having remote control capability.

Hayes, Jr. Et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,295,448 discloses short distance communication and remote control capability for mobile telephones.

Hollstrom et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,763,247 discloses portable telecommunication apparatus for controlling an electronic utility device.

Iselt U.S. Patent No. 6,914,888 discloses radio device with remote control.

King U.S. Patent No. 6,308,083 discloses integrated cellular telephone with programmable transmitter.

Krisbergh et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,138,649 discloses portable telephone handset with remote control.

Lee U.S. Patent No. 6,487,422 discloses wireless telephone having remote controller function.

Nishihara U.S. Patent No. 5,561,712 discloses hands free phone set with hand held remote control for controlling telephone functions.

Parvulescu et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,802,460 discloses telephone handset with remote controller for transferring information to a wireless messaging device.

Pettit U.S. Patent No. 6,445,933 discloses tele-remote telephone and remote control device.

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Pope U.S. Patent No. 5,963,624 discloses digital cordless telephone with remote control feature.

Stenman et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,223,029 discloses combined mobile telephone and remote control terminal.

Yang U.S. Patent No. 6,133,847 discloses configurable remote control device.

Yuen U.S. Patent No. 6,662,007 discloses cordless phone back link for interactive television system.

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James D. Ewart whose telephone number is (571) 272-7864. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7am - 4pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Trost can be reached on (571)272-7872. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9306 for regular communications and (703) 872-9306 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (571)272-2600.

Ewart
September 2, 2005


WILLIAM TROST
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600